

the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted? Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous [vicinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against Annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government already desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which in the midst of its misfortunes [disgracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The general circular is as follows: The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency, the Minister of —, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an which, wounding to the last degree the right and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis of international intercourse [international political]. His Excellency, Señor —, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this act of the Congress and Government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be as useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of equity [equidad] and justice between foreign nations, and founds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The Government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance to this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feeling excited among friendly nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [honor] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Señor —, that the American Government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it was sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity; and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In adding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith, but in adding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice [as against her], has submitted to serious compromises, she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased to speak out the protest, as the undersigned now does, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ, in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and trusting in the justice of her cause, do not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in every grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Señor —, to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

From the N. O. Picayune, 20th ult.

Later from Mexico.

The schr. Fanny arrived at this port this morning with late advices from Vera Cruz. We are indebted to Capt. Patterson for Vera Cruz dates of the 11th inst. The schr. sailed on the 12th, which is ten days later than our previous advices.

Mexico has not declared war against the United States; but the official paper, El Diario del Gobierno; of the 3d inst., announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government, of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds, that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capital and of Vera Cruz are occupied almost exclusively with the subject of Annexation. There are not wanting those who insist that there is no alternative left to Mexico to preserve untarnished her honor but war. The writers take the distinction that though, from the necessity of the case, the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas might not be incompatible with national honor, the Annexation (agregacion) of that Department to a foreign country is a flagrant outrage. The logic of this is not so obvious as it might be. They go on to say that it is no longer an open question; that however they may have been distracted by civil dissensions, the present Government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protests against Annexation, made many months since, should be followed up to avoid national humiliation in the eyes of the world, and the proceedings of the U. States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be

insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war.—The Mexican Congress has not yet screwed up its courage to assume the responsibility of this position.

On the 3d inst., Señor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. We have not seen it, but it is represented as cautious and guarded exposition of the topics upon which it touches; but by the liberal papers it is deemed entirely too tame and pacific in its tone, although he argues that Annexation should inevitably bring on a war. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which although assenting to Texan independence, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of United States territory. The more high-spirited editors rebuke him for these sentiments, and insist that no people can maintain an honorable, distinct national existence when relying upon foreign powers for its protection, that Mexico should appeal at once to arms, trusting nothing to diplomacy, (which is so swayed by European, instead of American interests); and that, as her only hope of resisting the ultimate entire absorption of her territory by the Anglo-Saxons, she would now take her stand and fight, and if compelled to succumb, at least do so with honor.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

The Law Profession.

We are astonished at the daily paragraphs that meet our eye of the numbers of young men lately admitted to practice law in the different States of the Union. Probably no avocation yields a poorer return, or is so much overstocked. To be a good lawyer requires not only brilliant talents, great tact and profound knowledge, but a capacity for mental application such as few men have a taste for, and few constitutions can endure. As Lord Eldon remarked, "a man must work like a day-laborer, and be paid like a pauper." Nor is success at the bar sure, even with all the requisites we have mentioned. Chance often elevates the hard student to fame, but as often retains him in obscurity. Of the bar of Philadelphia for instance, we can speak from an intimate knowledge; and we could point to more than one lawyer, with a head already beginning to grow grey, who, with every qualification to adorn his highest walks, has been unable to struggle up, because he has never yet had a case, or a succession of cases of the right character to develop his abilities. The fact is, there are five times as many lawyers as there should be, both here and elsewhere, and, in consequence, four-fifths of the profession must starve. The evil is increased by tendency of clients to seek an attorney of acknowledged reputation, thus preventing the start of as yet unknown fame from obtaining a start. It is true, some kind-hearted friend may entrust a case to the aspiring young advocate; but it is rarely such a one as is calculated to make an impression, and years may pass before this opportunity occurs to a youth without influence. We know too many who have had distinguished success in the last ten years, but they owe their position to an acquaintance with foreign tongues and the foreign clients this brought them. The greatest lawyers, both of this and the past generation, were years before they made enough to support themselves; and few men, whatever their abilities, can hope to pay their expenses until after many a long term of suspense and heart burnings.

The business of the courts every where during the last few years, has declined one-half, in consequence of the bankrupt act, and other laws cancelling the claims of creditors. There is really more done at conveyancing, both here and elsewhere, than at the more legitimate business of the law.—Yet the number of lawyers has increased two-fold in the last ten years, so that actually the chances of success, are scarcely one-fourth of what they were in 1835. But all the present leading attorneys had made their reputation at that period.—What chance then has a young man now in the profession? Ten to one he will not pay his office rent the first year; fifty to one he will not pay his expenses. A hundred to one he will never rise to opulence or fame. Amid such fierce competition there are scores of chances even against a man of ability and acquirements, unless he is backed by an influential family, or meets with some lucky case which at once lifts him into notice. We could point to young men of ten years standing at the bar, well read and of strong intellects, who do not make as much as a Market-st. clerk. We could point to others who started in life under the same auspices, but who now are irretrievably doomed to the lowest walks of the profession, because they took to pettifoggery to keep themselves from starving.

We do not mean to say that a man without influence, must fall at the bar, or that another with it, must succeed. Far from it. But if a young lawyer has a moderate income, sufficient for the superfluities of life, he is in the best possible condition for success; for, while he can afford to wait until he can build up a right kind of a reputation, he is yet thrown upon his exertions to achieve both position and fortune. On the contrary, many a young man of ability, industry and acquirements, is actually driven from the profession, because he cannot afford to wait long enough to build up a name.

Parents who are seeking a pursuit for their sons, and young men who are ambitious of success in life, should take these things into consideration. The fame acquired by some of our great lawyers is, we grant, a fascinating thing in the eyes of young ambition; but it should be recollected there is but one Webster, and ten thousand blanks. In no other pursuit are so many difficulties to be overcome; or in no other is the amount of talent and labor required so great. Many a youth who might have succeeded as a mechanic, merchant or farmer, has dragged through life a broken-hearted lawyer, or sunk at the outset after a struggle of two into a knavish pettifogger.

What is the reason for this? A false notion that the law is a more honorable pursuit than trade—a notion derived from England and fostered there, because the profession has long been considered a dernier resort for the younger aristocracy. But in this country, we should learn to know and act up to the knowledge; that all pursuits which are honest, are alike honorable.

From the London Punch.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.

LECTURE IX.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

Hem! So, Mr. Caudle, I hope you enjoyed yourself at Greenwich. How do I know you think I know. I thought there was something in the wind. Yes, I was sure of it, when you went out of the house, to-day. I knew it by the looks of you, though I didn't say anything.—Upon my word! And you call yourself a respectable man, and the father of a family! Going to a fair among all sorts of people.—At your time of life. Yes; and never think of taking your wife with you. Oh no! you can go and enjoy yourself out, with I don't know

who; go out and make yourself very pleasant, I dare say. Don't tell me; I hear what a nice companion Mr. Caudle is; what a good-tempered person. Ha! I only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But so it is with men. They can keep all their good temper for out-of-doors—their wives never see any of it. Oh dear! I'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman!

"Now, Caudle, I'm not in an ill temper; not at all. I know I used to be a fool when we were first married. I used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out; but I've got over that. I wouldn't put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod. For what thanks does a poor woman get? None at all. No; it's those who don't care for their families, who are the best thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care for mine."

"And why couldn't you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair when you went out? It's no use your saying that, Mr. Caudle; don't tell me that you didn't think of going; you'd made your mind up to it, and you know it. Pretty games you've had, no doubt! I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man at your time of life! Oh no! I may stay at home with the cat.—You couldn't think of taking your wife and children, like any other decent man, to a fair. Oh no; you never care to be seen with me. I'm sure, many people don't know you're married; how can they! Your wife's never seen with you. Oh no; anybody but those belonging to you!"

"Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—and of course you went up and down the hill, running and racing with no body knows who. Don't tell me; I know what you are when you're out. You don't suppose, Mr. Caudle, I've forgotten that pink bonnet, do you? No! I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter, sir, if the pink bonnet was fifty years ago—it's all the same for that. No; and if I live for fifty years to come, I never will leave off talking of it. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Caudle. Ha! few wives would have been what I've been to you. I only wish my time was to go over again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been."

"Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune told by the gypsies! You needn't have wasted your money. I'm sure I can tell you your fortune, Mr. Caudle. And it would be no matter—none at all—if your wife and children did suffer with you."

"And you must go riding upon donkeys—yes; you didn't go riding upon donkeys? Yes; it's very well for you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, Caudle, I know what you are when you're out. I wouldn't trust any of you—yes, especially, Caudle.—Then you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the girls scratching your coat with rattles! You couldn't help it, if they did scratch your coat! Don't tell me people don't scratch coats unless they're encouraged to do it. And you must go in a swing, too. You didn't go in a swing? And I'm a foolish woman to think so, am I! Well, if you didn't, I've no fault of yours; you wished to go, I've no doubt."

"And then you must go into the shows! There—you don't deny that. You did go into a show. What of it, Mr. Caudle! A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty places! And you a married man and the father of a family. No, I won't hold my tongue. It's very well for you to threaten to get up. You're to go to Greenwich Fair, and race up and down the hill, and play at kiss in the ring. Pah! it's disgusting, Mr. Caudle. Oh, I dare say you did play at it; if you didn't, you'd have liked, and that's just as bad; and you can go into the swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself."

"And what is most selfish—most mean of you, Caudle—you can go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as bring home to the children a gingerbread-nut. Don't tell me that your pocket was picked of a pound of nuts!—Nice company you must have been in to have your pocket picked. "But I dare say I shall hear all about it tomorrow. I've no doubt, sir, you were dancing at the Crown-and-Ancor. I should like to have seen you. No! I'm not making myself ridiculous. It's you that's making yourself ridiculous; and every body that knows you says so. Everybody knows what I have to put up with from you."

"Going to a fair, indeed! At your time —" "Here," says Caudle, "I dozed off, hearing confusedly the words—'hill—gypsies—rattles—roundabout—swings—pink bonnet—nuts.'"

CHARLESTON MARKET.—April 26.

Cotton.—It will be recollected that the Up-land market, at the close of the previous week, although somewhat depressed in consequence of the withdrawal of buyers, to await the result of later advices from the other side, exhibited no positive change in prices; but, on Saturday last, several factors, who, yielding to circumstances, met purchasers, at a slight reduction, and about 500 bales changed hands. On Sunday the Great Western's accounts reached us, advising of a reduction on former figures 2 1/2 d; and, on Monday, purchasers were in attendance, but holders would not accept their bids, and they retired, after having taken only 200 bales, at 4, and occasionally 4 1/2, and buyers were equally unsuccessful on Tuesday, as the transactions on that day did not reach 300 bales, at similar prices; and thus has it been from day to day, to the close of business; in fact, dealers, early in the week, seemed to have come to a tacit understanding, not to do anything in Up-land Cotton, until the advices per the steamer of the 4th inst., shall have been received—hence the very limited operations. It is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to give quotations with any degree of accuracy. The receipts, since our last, foot up 8024 bales, and the sales in the same time, but 2300 bales, as follows: 15 at 5; 226 at 5 1/2; 101 at 5 3/4; 146 at 5 7/8; 77 at 5 1/2; 145 at 5 1/2; 61 at 5 1/2; 57 at 6; 190 at 6 1/2; 683 at 6 1/2; 23 at 6 1/2; 103 at 6 1/2; and 259 bales at 6 1/2 per lb. The transactions in Sea Island during the week, reach 500 bags white, as follows: 35 bags from 15 to 16 1/2; 119 from 15 to 21; 50 from 18 to 28; 141 from 20 to 25; 19 from 20 to 22; 22 at 21; 72 from 25 to 35; 24 from 27 to 28; and 63 bales at prices not made public, and 43 stained do. from 6 to 9c., and 19 bags maine from 20 to 22c. per lb.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last have been about 10,000 bushels, which have changed hands at 86, 88 and 90c. per bushel, 4000 bushels having brought the latter figure.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week have been three cargoes from No. Ca., in all about 8000 bushels, which were taken by dealers within the range of our quotations. Some 4000 bushels Maryland Oats have also been received and sold at 30c. per bushel.—About 300 bales New York and Eastern Hay, arrived since our last have been disposed of within the range of our quotations.

Bacon.—The supply of Western Shoulders and Sides has been gradually increasing for several weeks past, and our quotations are with difficulty sustained. Some 80 hds. of

the former sold at 6 1/2 a 6 3/4, and about an equal quantity of Sides at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4, principally at the former price.

Lard.—The supply of this article is also on the increase, some 2000 kegs having reached the market within the past ten days, about 400 kegs of which, have been sold this week at 9 1/2c. per lb.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 26. Cotton appears to have declined a quarter of a cent since last Saturday. In fact, so fluctuating are the prices of this article, that they can scarcely be depended upon from one day to another. Molasses is selling from 36 to 40 cents per gallon; hard 7 cts per lb., and flour we believe, has advanced to \$3 50 and \$4 50. Other articles remain as last week. The distressingly dry weather continues.

North Carolina.

NEW YORK MARKET.—April 26. Turpentine, Wilmington, soft a \$3 00 " " North country " 0 00 a 2 75 Washington and Newbern, 3 00 a 3 25 Rosin, 65 a 75 Spirits Turpentine, 39 a 42 Tar, 1 62 1/2 a 1 63 1/2 Rice, 3 50 a 3 75 Cotton, 42 a 94

Naval Stores.—We have only to notice further sales of 1800 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, at \$3 25 per bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine, in lots as wanted, at previous rates.

Rice.—Since our last Saturday's report, an advance of 1 1/2 cents per 100 lb. has been realized on all descriptions, and about 1000 tierces have changed hands during that time, at \$3 50 a \$3 75, cash. Holders are very firm, and for a few prime parcels our highest quotations have been refused.

[Communicated.]

Rehabilitated.

A Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, has, within the last few days, been established in this town; from which we augur much good, especially to the cause of Temperance, as the object of the Order is, we understand, mainly for the spread of Temperance principles, although we believe in connection with other benevolent purposes.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Peter M. Walker, to Miss Margaret Lane, daughter of Levin Lane, Esq.

In this town, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Edward D. Hall, to Miss Susan H., daughter of Levin Lane, Esq.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 18th ult., Yancey Bailey, Esq., a respectable and worthy citizen.

In Hillsboro', on the 16th ult., Mrs. Eliza Bates, at the advanced age of 96; for many years a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Also, on the 21st, Thos. Clancy, Esq., Post Master.

ARRIVED.

April 23—brig Granite, Hopkins, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

24—schr Squire & Brothers, Price, Phila., to C D Ellis & Co.

25—Br schr Manchester, Bethel, Harbor Island, to G W Davis.

28—brig Clarion, Leland, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Frances, Stuart, New York, to G W Davis.

Br schr John Boynton, Gault, Jamaica, to G W Davis.

schr J D Jones, Cranmer, New York, to R W Brown.

29—Br brig Charlotte, Moody, Liverpool, Eng., to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

April 23—Packet schr L P Smith, Mills, N. Y., by R W Brown.

25—schr H Westcott, Vance, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

26—brig Tangier, Park, Warren, R. I., by Potter & Kiddler.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr Alarie, Purnell, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Robin Hood, Killman, Camden, N. J., by Barry & Bryant.

28—Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, N. York, by R W Brown.

schr Jane Yates, Tolman, Barbadoes and a market, by John Hall.

29—barque Dunlap, Thomas, Kennebunk, by G W Davis.

May 2—schr Geneva, Carver, New London, Conn., by E Dickinson.

A CARD.

DR. W. H. HILL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office on Market street, a few doors below the Post-office. [M2 33f]

SEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Bookkeeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store. [M2, 1845. [33f] ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Bacon, Flour; qr. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Nails, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meat, from Rocky Mount and Weldon. [M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—150 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; a prime article; 50 " Northern Whiskey; 10 bbls. N. E. Rum; 10 bbls. Gin; 75 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale cheap by [M2, 1845. [33f] E'D. HEALY.

BACON.—1500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by [M2, 1845. [33f] E'D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by [M2, 1845. [33f] BARRY & BRYANT.

LIME AND HAY.—Daily expected and for sale, 300 cases Thomaston lime. 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT. [M2 23d, 1845. 33

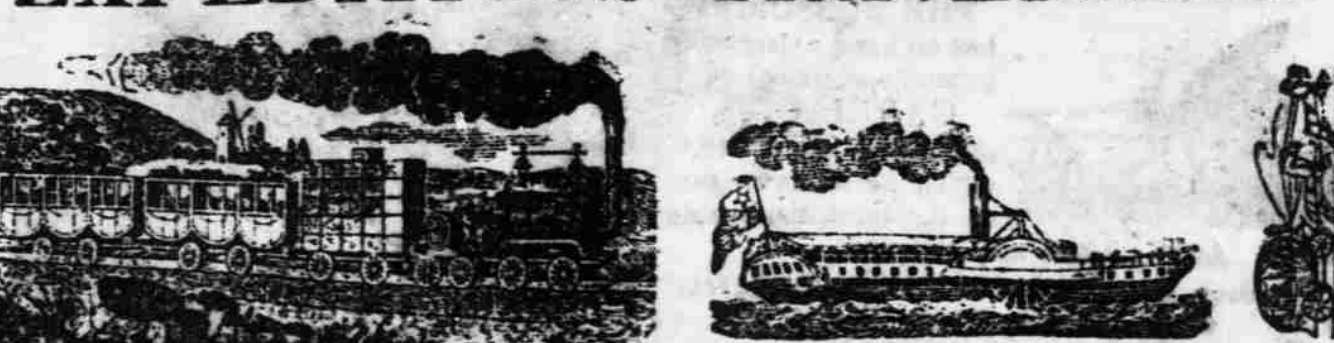
PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by [M2 23d, 1845 [33f] BARRY & BRYANT.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hbls. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hbls. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by [M2 1845. [33f] BARRY & BRYANT.

LE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by [M2 1845. [33f] BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN A. TAYLOR. [M2 1845. 22-f

## Cheap, Comfortable, and EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.



THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG, AND THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANIES hereby give notice, that on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, the rates of Fare between Petersburg and the Northern towns will be reduced as follows:

From Petersburg to Washington, \$5 50  
From Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road and Steamboat line to Washington, and thence to Baltimore by the superior Stage line of Messrs. Jacob Peters & Co., 5 50

After the first of June, it is understood that the Fare on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road will also be reduced, when the Fare to Baltimore by the Rail Road line throughout, will not probably exceed from \$6 50 to \$7 00.

Passengers going North by the Rail Road line throughout, leave Petersburg at a quarter past 6 A. M., arrive in Baltimore to advance, Philadelphia in the course of the night, and New York early the next day, being twelve hours in advance of passengers by the River and Bay Route.

Or passengers willing to remain a night in Baltimore, may take one of the new Steamboat lines to Philadelphia the next day, at a charge of from \$1 00 to \$1 50 only, thus making the whole Fare between Petersburg and Philadelphia; (if the Stage line be taken between Washington to Baltimore,) from \$6 50 to \$7 00 ONLY.

April 21st, 1845. [32-110m] N. B.—The Opposition Steamboat lines between Baltimore and Philadelphia have since reduced to \$1 00; thus making the cost to travellers from Petersburg to Philadelphia, 50 cents less than above stated.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Sup't R. & P. R. R.

The North Carolina Standard: W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Can't this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum in advance. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, in advance. For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—in advance. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the paper for one year free of charge. W. W. HOLDEN. April 23d, 1845.

New Spring and Summer MILLINERY.

Dock Street, 2d door above Mrs. Joseph Hill's.

MRS. WILKINSON

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country that she has just returned from New York with a handsome assortment of Millinery Goods, of the latest styles and fashions; selected by herself with great care, expressly for the Spring and Summer trade. Her stock consists in part of Lace and Brilliant BONNETS, Laces, Gingham and Lace do, Misses' Open Edge do, Florence Braid do, Rutland do, Fine Straw do, Straw and Willow do.

RIBBONS, LACES, SATINS, EDGINGS, &c. &c. &c.

and a variety of other articles in her line too tedious to mention, to all of which she invites the inspection of the Ladies. She also carries on the MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS. Mrs. W. hopes, from her knowledge of her business, and the very low rates of her goods, to receive a liberal portion of the public patronage. Wilmington, N. C. April 18th, 1845. 31f

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS. THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES,

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP, WM. B. JONES. Wilmington, April 6, (18,) 1845. 31-3m.

100 Barrels Potatoes, 15 Bags Rio Coffee, 2 Bales Bragg's, 3 Chests superior Gunpowder Tea, suitable for family use;

4,000 Cigars, 15 Boxes Ground Pepper, 15 Boxes No. 1 Soap, 7 do. Palm do, 10 Firkins extra Goshen Butter, 3 1/2 Bbls. Snuff, 4 Boxes Hudson's patent Honey, Due Tobacco, small lumps.

Just received and for sale by WM. COOKE, Agent, Custom-House Wharf.

Wilmington, April 16, [31f]

## POSTSCRIPT.